

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—No. 889.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, 21st Dec. 1802.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a

Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above May Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburg with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macconn.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowler esq. to to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit. 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Paterfon—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubsammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,
Thos. Bodley

March 14th, 1803.

STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago, a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail cut by cattle.—Also a dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather taller than the sorrel, no brand or flesh mark on either recollected. A reasonable reward will be given to have them sent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.

Fayette, May 27, 1803.

FLAX & HEMP SEED.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB, WILL purchase a quantity of FLAX and HEMP SEED, delivered at their Oil Mill near Lexington; for which the customary prices will be given in Cash and Merchandize.

Alexander Frazer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business on his own account, in Main street, two doors above Mr. Bodley's office, in Lexington; where he will carry on the CLOCK & WATCH MAKING, as well as the SILVER-SMITH'S & JEWELER'S business in their various branches. Any orders in either of the above lines will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

Lexington, August 23, 1803.
N. B. Old Gold and Silver wanted.

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.

Lexington, June 25, 1803. *3stf

BOOK BINDING.

HAVING employed a Book BINDER, who has been regularly bred to the business in Philadelphia, any orders for RECORD, ACCOUNT, or any other BLANK BOOKS, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. I have on hand, and shall constantly keep, a supply of BLANK BOOKS. Old Books re-bound in the neatest and best manner.

DANL. BRADFORD.

Gazette Office, }
Lexington. }



WILLIAM ROSS,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER, HAS on hand a large assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, which he intends selling at reduced prices.

Brown top Boots	8
Black top do.	7
Three quarter do. 5 1-2, if foxed,	6
Half do. 5, if foxed,	5 50
Mens' lined and bound Shoes,	2
Mens' kip-skin do.	1 75
Mens' coarse do.	1 50
Womans' Slippers from 1 to 1 25	
Small Shoes according.	

At these low prices, no trust need be expected. He means to sell at these prices through the course of the winter.

May 29th, 1803.
Was sold by John Hocker Smith, living on the Red Lick fork of Station Camp creek, in Madison county, a Bald Eagle coloured Mare, with white mane and tail, about 14 hands one inch high, no brand perceivable, had on a small bell, and a piece of a shoe on one of her fore feet when taken up; appraised to 50 dollars, judged to be nine years old.

EY to John Harris j. p.
THE New-market Jockey Club Purse, to be run for on Maj. Blackburn's course, the last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in September, 1803.

A meeting of the Jockey Club the evening previous to the race is requested to settle some points respecting the race.

NOTICE.

ON the third Monday in October next, the trustees of the Town of Clarksville, will proceed to sell on the premises, all the unfold half acre Lots in said Town, at which time and place, those who claim Lots in said Town (for which they have received no deeds) are requested to make their claims known to the board of trustees.

By order of the Board.
SAM. GWATHMEY, Clk.

I hereby forewarn all persons from dealing in any manner with my wife Elizabeth Holloway, on my account, as I will not be bound by any contracts of her making.
Jacob Holloway.

Sept. 14, 1803.

Seitz & Johnson,

At their Store in Lexington, have received a very extensive Cargo of Cheap and well assorted Merchandise.

Consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
IRON-MONGERY,
CUTLERY,
SADDLERY,
STATIONARY,
HARD
JAPAN'D,
TIN,
CROCKERY,
QUEENS' &
CHINA

HATTER'S TRIMMINGS
and DYE STUFFS,
GERMAN and CRAWLEY
STEEL,
VICES,
ANVILS,
NAILS,
BAR IRON, &c. &c.

Unlimited pains having been taken to select the above assortment from the Vendues, principally of Baltimore and Philadelphia, purchasers either WHOLESALE or RETAIL, may depend on getting much greater bargains than have been heretofore sold in this state.

15th August, 1803.

FOR SALE,

Two valuable PLANTATIONS, Containing 355 acres, with large improvements, well watered, with bearing orchards and elegant buildings. Situate on the waters of Cane run, six miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown road.—Will be sold together or apart, as may suit the purchasers. For further particulars, apply to the subscribers living on the premises.

DAVID MITCHELL,
DAVID LAUGHEAD.

Cane run, Sept. 1, 1803.

DANCING.

Mr. BLACKMER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity for past favors, begs leave to inform them that his fall school will commence on the 14th inst. at Daley's ball room. Parents who think proper to put their children under his tuition, are requested to make application previous to or on that day.

D. BRADFORD,

HAVING just received an assortment of LARGE TYPE, suitable for handbills, &c.—any person who may think proper to employ him, shall have their jobs executed in the most conspicuous manner, and on the shortest notice.

THE KENTUCKY PRIMER,
For sale by the grofs, dozen, or single.

AT a meeting, held agreeably to advertisement, the subscribers fixed the sweepstakes to be run for the 2d Thursday in October next, on the Lexington turf, which is now in complete order. An elegant saddle and bridle will be run for, on every Saturday, until the first of November, free for any description of horses, agreeably to the rules of the said turf.

July 15th, 1803.
Taken up by William Hayden, living in Jefferson county, on Clear creek, near Mount Pleasant meeting house.

RAY MARE & COLT, the mare is judged to be fifteen hands one inch high, a small star in her face, both hind feet white, some black spots round her hoof, docked and branded thus—CR—on the near shoulder. The colt is a bay horse a large star in his forehead, both hind feet white above the pastern joint; appraised to 261. given under my hand the 15th July, 1803.

* MANOAH SINGLETON.

July 2d, 1803.
TAKEN up by John Hutton in Woodford county, an IRON GREY FILLEY, three years old, fourteen hands high, with a small blaze in her face, a brand on the off shoulder, appraised to 121.

JAMES HOWARD.



FOR SALE, The Valuable Stallion, SILVER HEELS,

WHICH stood at Mr. Edmund Bryant's, Jefferson county, the past season, and covered between 90 and 100 mares. The pedigree of this horse is good, and may be seen by reference to the Stud Book for the year 1803, or to the subscriber, in Clarke county. One or two years credit will be given on giving bond and security.—One or two geldings would be received in hand if preferred by the purchaser.

H. TAYLOR.

August 7th 1803. tf

TO BE SOLD,

BY a power of attorney from the executors of Patrick Henry deceased, a TRACT of LAND, on Mill creek, near Drenan's Lick, about 18 miles from the mouth of Kentucky, and 40 miles from the Falls of Ohio, containing 1500 acres, by survey made in 1784, and is a moiety of 3000 acres, patented to Mr. May and Mr. Henry, and accordingly divided.

Also 500 acres on the Rolling fork of Salt river, by a survey in 1784, patented to Mr. Henry.

I understand these lands are valuable, but a purchaser would chuse to judge for himself. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living in Fayette county.

W. WARFIELD.

August 8th, 1803. tf

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lexington, on the night of the 14th instant, BILLY, a Negro Man, nearly six feet high, of a yellow complexion, rather lean faced with high cheek bones, about 32 years of age, a small scar under one of his eyes—took with him such a variety of clothing, that it is difficult to describe them. It is expected that he will make for the state of Ohio, and probably for Philadelphia, as he has been heard to say that he thought he could secure himself in Philadelphia.—Any person who will apprehend said slave, and secure him in any jail where I can get him, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable expenses paid if brought home.

Oliver Keen.

Lexington, K. August 16th, 1803.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A convenient two story Framed House and Lot, suitable either for a private or public life, being situate on Main Cross street, three doors from J. Lowrey's hat manufactory, and now occupied by N. Prentiss. The house is in good repair—there is on the lot a good pump with never failing water, a small garden, a convenient cellar, kitchen, &c. &c. For terms apply at the premises.

tf Lexington, August 22d, 1803.

Bourbon Circuit.—May Term, 1803.
George Mann, complainant,
Against
James Garnett, Samuel Arnett, } Defendants.
and Ambrose Barnett, }

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Garnett, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be published in some one of the Gazettes of this state, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court-house, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy.

* Thos. Arnold, clk.

FOR SALE,

At a reduced price, for Cash or Produce, four thousand acres of first rate LAND.

They are situated in the state of Ohio, on the waters of Whetstone, about four miles from the Scioto, and distinguished on the plat as being the second quarter of the sixth township, eighteenth range. There is on the tract a never failing Mill Stream. For particulars apply to
JOHN POSTLETHWAIT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A Journeyman Printer. Apply at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

BROWN AND WEST'S PATENT WOODEN STILLS

HAVE been in use for some time, in the vicinity of Lexington, and have received the most unequivocal approbation from more than two hundred Practical Distillers, whose certificates could be easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can construct a distillery on this plan, in three or four days, and the cost of stills which will contain 500 gallons, will not exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit (of high proof and free from all disagreeable taste) is produced by one operation, which saves the expence and trouble of doubling.

These stills work more than three times as fast as the common stills and require a very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of purchasing the Patent Right for states, counties or single distilleries, will please to apply to the Patentees in Lexington, Kentucky.

The price of Rights to individuals 50 dollars.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

FOR sale for Cash, a Negro Man, about 30 years of age, stout, active, and is a good waggoner. Also, his wife, about 25 years of age, who is a good house servant, with her child of 11 months. They can be well recommended as valuable, honest slaves. For particulars apply to the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, 4 miles from Paris.

JOHN SOPER.

NOTICE.—This is to forewarn all persons from trusting, harboring or entertaining my wife Mary Johnson, as she has absconded my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore will not pay any debts of her contracting, and will put the law in force against those who harbor or entertain her.

James Johnson.

Knox county, }
Sept. 19th, 1803. }

NOTICE.

Commissioners appointed by the county court of Mason, will meet on the 17th of October next, at the house of James Ringland, in said county, thence proceed to the improvement in John Lafferty's pre-emption, to take the depositions of witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony respecting said improvement, and the special calls in the said pre-emption, and to do such other things as may be necessary, and agreeably to law. The commissioners will adjourn from day to day until the business is completed.

James Ringland,
Patrick Hunter.

Sept. 19th, 1803. *

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business next door to Mr. Boggs's, opposite Capt. Marshall's tavern, Main street. He has just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of first quality imported Boot Legs and English Ben Soles. Any gentleman may be furnished with Boots or Shoes, done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by applying as above.

Lexington, July 8, 1803.

SUWARROW & COSSACK

BOOTS,

As neat as any made in Philadelphia, may be had on the shortest notice.

N. B.

THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of IRA ALLEN, (a Bankrupt.)

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against IRA ALLEN, of the town of Eddyville, in the county of Livingston, merchant, and he has been declared a bankrupt: he is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the majority of them, on the first, fifteenth and twenty-first days of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on each day, at the commissioners' office in Lexington, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

WILL MACBEAN,

Secretary to the Commissioners.
1st day of September 1803.

IN the preceding numbers of this address, I have shown, that our natural capital, has, in a great measure, been standing still, so far as its operation has related to the increase of wealth. We have subsisted, principally, upon what wealth was brought into the state by emigration, and by bestowing some labour upon the soil. With the *intrinsic means* which has passed into the state, the soil has only been improved. It has only been better cultivated, than in its rude state, for the operations of industry; but we can boast, as yet, of only a small portion of solid wealth, added to the natural opulence of our capital, over and above the demands of consumption.

I have shown also, that this effect has been produced by the want of markets for the produce of the soil, and by exchanging the gold and silver which emigration had brought into the state, for the perishable commodities of foreign countries. This mad, unpardonable policy, which wisdom will forever condemn, as a sacrilegious contempt of the bounties of Providence, still exists. It is conducted by two distinct classes, the mercantile and the agricultural. The first, draws into its hands, the gold and silver, the only really active wealth in the community, grows opulent by the profit it commands, and leaves every other class to suffer the inconvenience of a relaxed circulation. The second, or agricultural class, as long as they can acquire a sufficiency of the circulating medium to procure the *perishable commodities of foreign markets*, and the means of a bare support, on their farms, are contented.

But this policy cannot last forever. It carries within it the latent seeds, the secret causes of destruction, to the fair est prospects that ever shone upon a country, whom nature has calculated for an elevated destiny. It saps the foundations of our prosperity; subverts the end of society, and literally tends to keep us in that rude, uncultivated state, which has excited the derision and contempt of other communities.

The present mercantile policy, independent of the evils to which it gives rise, and which I have heretofore stated, contains within it, many additional inconveniences and injuries, which deserve investigation.

1st. It has a tendency to weaken the community, by sending to market the circulating medium, instead of the native productions of the soil.

2d. It abridges the means of acquiring the greatest proportion of the comforts and conveniences of life, by monopolizing the current coin of the state.

3d. It prevents the soil, or the natural capital of the state from being improved, so as to give it the greatest possible advantage.

1st. It is certainly a correct principle, that labour, from the very ordination of nature itself, is the only true and durable means of acquiring the necessities and comforts of life. It is that which gives shape, production and determination to the natural capital, and fits it for all the various purposes of our condition, as dependent beings. It is equally correct, that money is the most perfect, as well as the most durable representative sign of labour. Its portable size, the hardness of its nature, which prevents it from soon wearing out, and its immutability in value, under proper financial regulations, gives to it a degree of importance and utility, over and above every other commodity, which does not possess similar qualities. Of course, with this article, so superior in real value to every other, a greater quantity of labour can be commanded, from all the productive sources, that administer to the wants of society. In proportion, therefore, to the laxity of its circulation, or the real scarcity of money, the means of purchasing labour and of acquiring the necessities and comforts of a productive application of its ingenuity and force, become more difficult. They are in universal demand by every class of society, and the means of procuring them, being destroyed, the community is at a stand. If it works either way, it must inevitably preserve a ratio of rapid decline. The productive avenues of commerce and agriculture are shut up. The arts, by which the rudeness of nature is corrected, and the savage asperities of life worn down to a polished surface, become discouraged. The spirit of enterprise and the pride of patriotic virtue dies away, and the community becomes impotent, vapid, and desponding. To prove this, let the eye be reverted to those countries where money is in active circulation. Every thing is alive. The human faculties bring forth their energies in ten thousand various shapes, all of which administer to the comfort of private life, and the strength, prosperity and happiness of the nation.

Now, if these remarks, which are certainly consonant with the nature of things and agreeable to the lessons of experience, compose any kind of data to be given in exchange for another. This reason on, the western country, at this

moment, is in a predicament that ought to alarm its apprehensions and excite to an immediate reformation of the malady with which it is afflicted. Let the case be exemplified. It will show the impossibilities which the state suffers, under the present destructive mercantile policy, which is gradually working itself on to opulence by the folly of the people.

Suppose 500,000 dollars are sent out to a foreign market, annually, for the *perishable commodities of merchandise*. One dollar may be considered as the price which the average wages of labour is worth; taking into consideration its various kinds, from the first rude production of the material to the last stage of its consumable qualification. Now, if 500,000 dollars are sent away, there is the same proportion of the means of commanding the productions of labour lost to the community. When this enormous delinquency of the representative signs of labour, is felt throughout all the different parts of society, the injury is universal. Every individual is indebted for his comforts to the productive efforts of labour; and in proportion as the means of commanding it have declined, by the general defalcation of its true representative signs, he is compelled to suffer all the inconveniences of sudden derangement and actual want. It is easy to perceive, therefore, the extent of the injury the state sustains at large. When its members are paralyzed, the body itself cannot escape the violence of the shock. In the mean time, whilst the state, which exports from itself these 500,000 representative signs of labour, is suffering all the inconveniences of the defalcation, the importing state is adding to the capital of its wealth. It exchanges a *perishable fund of commodities*, upon which it gains a profit, for a *solid, durable and an active fund*, which can be placed to ten thousand useful purposes, in the management of its economy. All these are lost to the exporting state, and gained by the importing one. Besides the importing state, when 500,000 dollars arrive acquires so many more representative signs of labour, and of course commands it for all its purposes with much more facility. The exporting state, in the mean time, has an immense balance of real injury against itself. It receives for its gold and silver, nothing but *perishable articles*. These are consumed by the time it is necessary to send out another cargo of 500,000 dollars to market. The same kind of importation and the same consumption is made. It is evident from this mode of commerce, that the exporting state must, at last, destroy its own resources. 1st. Because it relaxes the nerves of society by discouraging industry: 2d. Because it adds nothing to the natural capital of the state, which must otherwise decline by its producing nothing more than what is consumed; and 3dly. It sends out a much greater proportion of circulating medium, than by the natural changes of popular movements and revolutions, can possibly come in by the current of emigration.

2dly. The second point of this subject, which relates to a monopoly of the circulating medium, in the hands of the mercantile class, is nothing more than the means that are used by that body, to produce all the injuries which I have pointed out. It is like every other species of monopoly; a series of *permissive privileges given by the improvident liberality of the people to a separate class of men, who in the mean time pity their ignorance and laugh at their folly*. The real injury that it occasions to the state is, that it throws a large and universally necessary portion of its wealth into one solitary channel of operation. The mode of affecting this, is by means of a system of seduction on the part of the mercantile class, and a criminal acquiescence on the part of the agricultural body of citizens, by which the latter is, in the end, considerably worried. The merchant goes to market and imports the glittering commodities of a foreign fabric, with which he alternately appeals to the pride, the vanity and the indolence of the farmer. The latter, like Eve, when tempted by the insinuations of the serpent, yields to the delusion, and in time, like Eve, laments his acquiescence to the charm. He looks around and finds that the principal part of the circulating medium had been monopolized in the hands of the merchant; that every other class were exclaiming at the great scarcity of money, and that even the customary demands of real necessity, were not to be gratified, but by pawning his credit.

When money is concentrated in the hands of a particular class of men, it gives a greater degree of power to that class than to the rest of the community. It regulates with a despotic ordination, the wages of labour, the price of commodities, the earnings of ingenuity and of art, and destroys those claims of general patronage, which every useful citizen has a right to demand from his country. The reason of this is owing, first, to the wants of every individual, and secondly to the superior capacity of exchangeability which money possesses over every other commodity. Money can command that, which the less portable and more perishable productions of the earth cannot attain. All sorts of commodities go to market in pursuit of money, but money does not pursue commodities with the same avidity and industry; nor can one commodity at all times be given in exchange for another. This shows the immense value of money over

and above the mere productions of the earth, when put in competition with each other as objects of general transferability. The policy, therefore, that throws its circulation into one channel alone, preys upon the actual wants of the community at large, and regulates the price of its labour at will.

3dly. As long as this is the state of our country, what encouragement is there for the mind to throw off its native ferocity, or for the arts to alleviate our condition, as dependent beings? If our active wealth, by the agency of which we can do any thing, is continually verging towards one destructive vortex, what use can be made of that inexhaustible natural opulence, which providence has thrown on our hands? Need the navigation of our rivers be improved or the genuine merchant venture to risk his capital in exporting our commodities to market when all his liberal views are frustrated by the *cash retailer*? Need we be solicitous about the fate of the Mississippi, or is it decorous to use the hypocritical whinnies of a false patriotism, when a foreign nation attempts to break the *imaginary bubble*, which we fondly call our commerce? Where is the genius that will construct machines for the diminution and improvement of labour, when it is to meet with no rewards, and its earnings given up to the support of a policy which will eventually ruin the country? Where is the legislator whose mind will seek the means of giving stability and improvement to those plans which shall unite the interests of the various classes and resources of society into one grand determinate movement, which shall tend to the opening our rivers, the digging canals, clearing of roads, ship building, the erecting of machines for the encouragement of labour and ingenuity, the rearing of factories, the reward of talents in the various branches of mechanics and agriculture, by pecuniary or honorary donations, and to all those different modifications of corporeal and mental skill, which shall promote the comforts and the elegancies of private life, and the general happiness of the community? These important means, which are alone to give us character and consequence, are all frustrated by the ruinous plan that monopolizes and dissipates the active part of our funds. If they do not become stationary, nothing can be done. It would be like going to work on a capital, without the means which are to give it the first movement. If we are wise we will set about reforming our errors. A different aspect of our affairs will grow out of a prudent regulation of economy. The present plan of sending out our cash to market, *must be destroyed*. The importation of what the soil yields to industry *must be encouraged*. Folly must gather the lessons of wisdom from experience; reason must preside at our deliberations, and prejudice be absorbed in the wise determination of doing better than we have done.

ARISTIDES.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Desultory Reflections

on the
ASPECT OF POLITICS,
in relation to the
WESTERN PEOPLE.

NO. I.

THE changes which take place in the opinions and conduct of men, furnish objects of reflection to every mind; and if they pass away without instructing those who witness them, considerable advantages are lost to society. It is only by observing the past that we can judge of the future. It is only by making ourselves acquainted with the conduct of parties that we can penetrate into the motives which govern them. And it is important to understand both, because they must necessarily have considerable influence upon the opinions of the people, and through them upon the conduct of the government.

It is notorious that the people of the United States are at this time divided into two parties, the one attached to the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and the other hostile to the man, his principles and his conduct. That whatever policy the former recommends or pursues, is assailed by the latter with a violence unknown to any period of our history.

The motives which prompt them on to this opposition, and the opposition itself must be worth an examination.

To do this successfully, we must examine into the characters of those composing the party.

One description of them appear to have attached themselves to the administrations which successively governed the United States prior to the year 1801, and upon the same principles which the same class of men, would attach themselves to any administration, in any age or country. I allude to those enemies to our revolution from fear, those political fortune hunters that abound in every country, and to those who will abandon any party or enter into the service of any administration, from motives of interest and reward.

A second class of them may consist of those who acting from principle and prejudice, are yet respectable by their motives, and acting from mistaken views are entitled to all that charity which religion inculcates and sanctions.

In the former are to be found the leaders, who, whether their conduct is

constant or not, always find in the latter fit instruments and tools adapted to every exigency and every occasion. If men are not unfrequently victims or agents to the designing, and we should, therefore, ascribe the conduct of the latter to the imperfection of our nature. Nevertheless, their conduct, in its consequences, is equally dangerous to society, from whatever motives it may proceed; since if the blow is aimed, it must be immaterial to the sufferer whether from the mistaken honesty or designing character.

No example can better exemplify any opinion than the last system of alarm when fortuitous circumstances enabled their leaders to make the passions of such characters dangerous to the constitution and the liberties of the country.

This abuse of power and influence, led a number of enlightened and independent characters to an opposition which enlightened the public mind, and finally placed Mr. Jefferson in the presidency.

After this event it was to be expected that a people which complained of abuses in every department of government, would insist upon their removal; and that Mr. Jefferson would remove their authors from power.

The people directed it; Mr. Jefferson obeyed.

Then commenced a systematic opposition to his measures. No proposition was made, or act done, but what was immediately opposed. All the attempts of the opposition were directed to one end—the embarrassment of the executive.

With such violence did they carry their opposition as to oppose what they had formerly introduced, and rendered necessary by their measures to be pursued. Consistency of principle and conduct they did not regard, provided they had consistency of opposition.

Such was their conduct during two sessions of Congress.

But one subject during the session of last Congress engrossed most of their attention, and in which they made exertions worthy a better cause. We allude to the measures which they proposed and opposed relative to the occupation of the port of Orleans.

At that period they enlarged upon the misfortunes which would flow from the colonization of Louisiana. Our wealth would be torn from us; the commerce of the western people ruined by the monopoly & exaction of Frenchmen; the value of our western property lessened by the encouragement they would give to migration; our citizens enticed from their present habitations to become the instruments of French ambition and intrigue; our union dissolved by the machinations and intrigues of their officers; our independence endangered and our whole country fall a prey to the ambition of the consul. The attempt to secure our rights by negotiation was the child of a weak old man; the result of a disordered imagination. Whilst Monroe and Livingston were negotiating, the consul would seize this important territory himself. The period of action would be lost. The loss of blood, the expenditure of treasure in the contest, the losses of our commercial citizens, and the enmity of the most potent power in the old world, were nothing when compared with the advantages we should derive from striking the first blow, and of immediately possessing ourselves of the whole country. But all these advantages would be lost by a weak, pusillanimous administration; ignorant of the true interests and rights of the country, without capacity to comprehend or firmness to enforce them.

But the country has become ours, without the effusion of blood, without entering upon a war, the expenses of which would have been incalculable, without incurring the dislike of powers whose commerce is most important to us, because they are the consumers of our produce; and it appears the act which secured these advantages is to be opposed because it is the act of Mr. Jefferson and the people.

A writer in an eastern paper says fifteen millions is too great a price for Louisiana, a country nearly as large as the United States, and upon which the western people must depend for their commercial importance. Last winter the party were for involving the union in a war, not to secure the country but to embarrass the executive. The western people, more reasonable, required security only, with less expence and risk. Had war taken place as they desired, more than fifteen millions must have been expended on the operations of a single year.

The country must have been retained, and the expence increased to retain it. If to all this we add the immense losses of our citizens engaged in commerce, and the expences of convoys to our merchantmen, how will the calculation then hold? Not to mention the loss of blood, the heart burning of the people of France, the eternalizing their prejudices and rancour, by an attack upon them for the unprovoked aggression of the petty officer of another, before a demand of reparation had been made, conformable to the conduct of all civilized nations. Not to notice the advantages which other commercial states would obtain over us, whilst our commerce to France, Spain, Italy, Holland and their colonies should be interrupted, & the disadvantages we must have laboured under at its revival. Whilst we were suffering all the incon-

veniences of war, others would be gaining at our expence, without an attempt on our part being made to ward off its evils, or to obtain a peaceable remedy. Thus have nations ever been the sport of ambitious statesmen, devouring each other, and permitting states inimical to both to enrich themselves by their common quarrels. Why should we engage in war? Why should we abandon the road which has led us on with unexampled rapidity to the summit of wealth, distinction and power? We have profited by the misfortunes of others without the imputation of a crime, and we have profited to no purpose if we abandon our advantages in the moment of passion. If we live for happiness we must live for instruction. Having once deviated from the pacific policy which our interests prescribed, we suffered the greatest inconveniences; and if we are not instructed we have lived and suffered to no purpose.

PHOCION.

Mr. Bradford,

WHENEVER I hear a stranger relate a story, a part of which I know to be true, without knowing whether the remainder is so or not, I receive it all as truth. But when I know a part to be false, without having any knowledge of the remainder, I judge it all equally false. The same rule governs respecting writers, with whose integrity I am unacquainted.

In your last paper appeared a piece, over the signature of "A Western American." The professed object of the writer is, to have John Breckinridge elected vice president of the United States at the next election; and as a reason why he should be elected, states, that in the distribution of public offices, the western country "has been held entirely out of view"—that "our little territorial governments in the west, have been filled by officers sent from the eastern parts of the union. In fine, this western part of America has not even furnished a solitary character to fill a post of honor, distinct from the constitutional requisitions." After following the writer thus far, I proceeded to try his production by my scale—I enquired, who is governor of the Indiana territory? and find Mr. Harrison—Who is governor of the Mississippi territory? Mr. Claiborne—Who federal judge in the Indiana territory? Mr. Davis. On recollecting where those gentlemen formerly resided, together with others who could be named, I was satisfied part of the production was void of foundation.

Proceeding in the piece, we find the following: "For the promoting of Mr. Breckinridge to this office, I am authorized in stating to my fellow citizens, that there will be an active part taken in Virginia for this purpose; also, that in Pennsylvania and the southern states, there will be a considerable push made for the same purpose—I am also authorized in stating, that the Tennessee and Ohio states will be decidedly in his favor." Not knowing whether this part was true or false, I applied my rule, which declared it the latter. But as it is not always correct, I shall suspend a positive belief of the falsity of the account, until next publication, when, if the author does not show how he was authorized to make those assertions, I shall no longer doubt their being known falsehoods.

In addition to the wilful misrepresentations of the writer, he has, at the conclusion shown his stupidity. I would ask him what representations can our members make in the next congress, to "secure us the vice presidency?"

I am not opposed to the election of Mr. Breckinridge as vice president—the object is to refute the charge of neglect on the part of the general government. And though the Western American may be friendly to Mr. B's election, his publication must have an opposite effect.—Like the bear in the fable, who drove the flies off the man's face, he will injure him more by his attempts, than if he had remained neuter.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE away from the subscriber, near the Hickman road, about 12 miles from Lexington, on the 3d of August last,

A SORREL MARE,

four years old last spring, near 15 hands high, a star in her forehead & ship on her nose; some white hairs mixed over her—she was branded on the near shoulder with a small stirrup iron, but I am not certain that the brand is perceivable—she had a rope round her neck when she went away. Whoever will deliver the above mare to the subscriber, living on the waters of Harrod's creek, near Cane Ridge meeting-house, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES ROGERS.

Sep. 13, 1803.

*3w

NOTICE.

The LEXINGTON MEDICAL SOCIETY WILL meet on the first Wednesday in October next, in the Transylvania University, at 6 o'clock.—The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the President,
Jas. L. Armstrong, Sec'y.



LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 27.

DIED, in Trenton, N. J. Mr. ABEL HOLMES, son of Lloyd Holmes, of this town, aged about 24 years.

DIED, in Philadelphia, on the 13th inst Commodore JOHN BARRY.

By a report of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, under date of Sept. 12, it appears "that a disease of a malignant aspect, has made its appearance in that district of the city extending from Market to Walnut street, and from the east side of Front street to the river Delaware, beyond which limits nothing of alarming import is known to have yet occurred."

A malignant disorder prevails at Alexandria, in Virginia. A writer in the paper of that place, recommends an immediate detention of the city.

The Natchez paper of the 29th August, contains the following
PRICE CURRENT:

Bacon, 12 to 15 cents per lb. scarce.
Bar Iron per cwt. 8 to 10 doll. dull.
Cheese, (Kentucky) per lb. 8 1-2 c. dull.
Cordage, per cwt. 8 to 10 d. dull.
Castings, per lb. 11 c. in demand.
Lime, none at market, greatly in demand.
Cotton, (ginned) 14 to 15 d.
Flour, fresh, 6 to 7 d.
Peach-brandy, per gal. 1 d. scarce.
Salt Pork, per bbl. 13 d. scarce.
Whiskey, per gal. 1 d. brisk.

NORTH-CAROLINA ELECTION.
CONGRESS.

Representation of the state complete.

First district—Thomas Wynns.
Second do.—Willis Alston.
Third do.—William Kennedy.
Fourth do.—William Blackledge.
Fifth do.—James Gillespie.
Sixth do.—Nathaniel Macon.
Eighth do.—Richard Stanford.
Ninth do.—Marmaduke Williams.
Tenth do.—Nathaniel Alexander.
Eleventh do.—James Holland.
Twelfth do.—Joseph Winston.—All Republicans.
Seventh district—Samuel D. Purviance.—Federal.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.

REBELLION IN IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 18.

Copy of a letter from Dublin, dated Sunday 11 o'clock 24th current, to a merchant in this town.

"DEAR SIR,

"You will be shocked to hear that we are at this moment in a more alarming situation than at any period during the unfortunate rebellion. At an early hour yesterday evening, a variety of inflammatory proclamations were distributed in every part of the town, calling on people to unite as before, in opposition to English oppression, &c. and at so early an hour as eight o'clock, a large party forced into the Lord Mayor's, and seized all the arms and pikes which were in the house, and about ten o'clock a general engagement took place in the neighborhood of James-street, Thomas-street and in every part of the liberty. Lord Kilwarden (the Chief Justice of the King's Bench) coming into town about 9 o'clock, was forced out of his carriage in James-street, with his nephew and were both killed by pikes.

"Col. Brown of the 21st, and a few more officers, and several of the soldiery and yeomen have unfortunately been killed, together with a great number who appear of the very lowest order. But what is the most alarming, is that their plots have been carried on with such secrecy that they are not yet discovered, notwithstanding several prisoners were taken. Mr. Clark, of Palmerton, cotton manufacturer, was shot on Arran Quay, at 8 o'clock in the evening; and it appears, there were several parties collecting, in different parts of the town at a very early hour. The Privy Council has been sitting at the castle these two hours past, and it is expected martial law will be proclaimed immediately. There are several gallows erected in different parts of the town and the executions it is supposed will be innumerable, as there are about 100 prisoners taken. They do not seem to have any leaders of consequence.—The only one taken is a man of the name of McCabe, a publican, at whose house there has been got about 1000 pikes and 600 rounds of ball cartridge. We have not yet heard of any disturbance in the country, and all the coaches have arrived this morning.

"The situation of the city is most awful.—The drums beat to arms at 10 o'clock at night, and continued until 12, when almost every citizen was under arms. The engagement

continued until four o'clock, and within these two hours two of the 62d regiment have been killed in the neighbourhood of the Royal Hospital."

July 25.

On Saturday evening last government having had intimation that a depot of pikes and other engines of destruction, had been made by a newly organized horde of insurgents in the vicinity of Bridgefoot-street, a detachment of cavalry had been ordered by gen. Dunn from the barracks, which were joined by a company of yeomen infantry, part of the Liberty Rangers, now under the command of the Earl of Meath, having arrived at the spot where their instructions directed them, after a skirmish of a few minutes with the populace, in which a few lives were lost, a great number of pikes were found, also several combustibles, parcels of rails, fragments of iron, glass, compost clay, oakum and other materials.

With these were discovered a number of deal balk, in pieces of various lengths, from 7 to 15 feet in length, with a circular cavity in each of about three inches diameter, filled with gunpowder, to each aperture was applied a wooden plug, with a handle and vent hole, or receptacle for a fuse appeared on the upper surface of the timber about the middle: this machine was supposed to have been intended to aid the projected operations of setting fire to Dublin Barracks. Several kegs of powder were discovered, with parcels made of four market balls in each, and a tin tube of about two inches long, through which fire was designed to have been communicated to whatever vehicle was constructed to discharge them.

A suit of green uniform, with gold epaulets and a splendid embroidery was also found, and several papers, by which the train of operations fixed by those deluded people, was discovered and will doubtless be prevented. Among the melancholy disasters of the night might be reckoned the murder of Lord Kilwarden, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and the Rev. Arthur Wolfe, his nephew, who accompanied him with the ladies of his Lordship's family, in a carriage to town. The wound he received was a large lacerated one in the side, having the appearance of being inflicted by a shot from a blunderbuss.

A Privy Council have been sitting yesterday at the Castle, and did not break up until a late hour last night: a proclamation, offering a reward of 1000l. for the discovery of the murderers of Lord Kilwarden, and the Rev. Arthur Wolfe, had been issued, upwards of one hundred prisoners had been lodged yesterday in the new Provost in the barracks. A printed notice from the Lord Mayor and board of magistrates was yesterday handed about, apprising the citizens of Dublin, that from the recent disturbances, they feel it incumbent on them to re-enforce the Insurrection Act, pursuant to which, it became penal during the last rebellion, for any citizen, not on military duty, to be out after than eight o'clock in the evening.

GENOA, June 25.

New troops are on their march from the southern provinces of France to join the French army in Italy. When all these reinforcements shall have joined, this army will consist of from 100 to 110,000 men, divided into three corps: 1. That stationed in Piedmont; under the orders of General Dupont-Chaumont, Commander in chief in the six new departments; 2. The Army of Italy, properly so called, which is at present about 50,000 strong; it is divided into several corps, which occupy Liguria, Tuscany and Lombardy; and 3. The Army of Observation under General Saint Cyr, who are at present in the Neapolitan territory, comprising the Italian troops.

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

On Thursday last, a most dreadful and alarming fire broke out in our crowded and popular Bazar, the ravages of which, though it is not yet quite extinguished, it is impossible to relate;—the extent of the devastation may be somewhat conjectured by those who are acquainted with Bombay when we say, that about three fourths of the Bazar are destroyed, including perhaps, 1000 houses, and when the nature of these dwellings is considered, having many families under one roof, the number of the unfortunate sufferers must be proportionally great.—We are at a loss to state with certainty where the fire originated—it is said to have been in a stable on the morning of Thursday, where some valuable horses became its first victims—unfortunately the wind continued rather high the

whole day which encreased the flames in the progress of its direction with astonishing rapidity, and so great and violent was the conflagration at sunset, that the destruction of every house in the Fort was to be apprehended.—All the records and papers in the secretary's office were early removed and the houses of business followed the example—indeed every inhabitant, however remote, took the precaution to remove his furniture and effects.

Beyond the Bazar the flames extended to the king's barracks which are mostly destroyed. The custom-house also is in ruins, proceeding from thence to the range of houses called the Tank Barracks where it was stopped by the prudent precaution of using Artillery to beat down the contiguous buildings. During the whole continuance of this awful destruction every effort was used to oppose its progress, but the fury of the flames aided by the wind, rendered all attempts vain.

The utmost exertion to stop the progress of the flames proving of no avail, nothing remained but to allow it to take its course; every mind viewing in awful suspense the prospect which threatened to involve the garrison, and every soul within it, in one common ruin, from the course in which the wind drove the conflagration being in an immediate line with the arsenal; for however secure the magazines might be from their construction, and in spite of the reliance all placed in the precautions which the established activity of the commissariat department, we were assured would adopt to provide against the impending destruction, one could not divest oneself from that serious contemplation which the dreadful crisis irresistibly produced; for every hope to arrest the progress of the all destroying flames by any human means had been denied us, and our reliance depended upon the intervention of Providence alone; at about midnight, this general gloom was dissipated—the wind abated, the conflagration visibly decreased in the quarter whence alone the danger threatened, and receding from the arsenal, every mind became calmed.

The honourable the governor, with that benevolence and humanity which distinguish his character, attended throughout the whole of the melancholy scene, with the gentlemen of his suite, giving every direction and assistance which could be suggested, and animating the exertions of others by his presence and example, until the hour of three the following morning, when the merciful progress of the conflagration subsided, and all appearance of further destruction ceased.

Vice Admiral Rainer whose humane zeal led him immediately to the spot, with all the captains and officers of his squadron, from whose active interference in assisting and directing the bold and spirited efforts of their crews, much of the wide spreading calamity was prevented: general Nicoll also attended and anxiously directed the exertions of the military to the same end; while every officer and gentleman of the settlement contributed their generous aid on this distressing occasion; and we are truly concerned to add that captain Mackintosh of the country service in conducting one of the engines to a particular spot with captains Elliot and Lane, was overwhelmed by a falling wall, which broke his leg and arm, but of his recovery we are truly rejoiced to hear there is the greatest hope. Some of the seamen we are also informed, have been buried in the ruins but the particulars are not yet fully ascertained. Such was the active ardor displayed on the first alarm by the fire bell and beat of drum, that every one flew to lend his assistance in extinguishing the flames, but the dryness of the season, the narrowness of the streets, and above all, the very combustible materials of which the houses in that quarter of the town are constructed, aided by a strong wind from the N. W. rendered all endeavours vain to stop the progress of the flames though they succeeded in moderating their fury. We cannot pretend to describe the horror, dismay, and consternation which pervaded the unhappy sufferers—thousands of poor natives, endeavouring to save their little property, were seen thronging in all directions, bewailing their unhappy fate, and thrown at once destitute of home and shelter, were obliged to seek the repose of exhausted nature, in the streets or fields.

The damages sustained by individuals, some of whom were opulent native merchants, cannot well be estimated. But we trust that this severe misfortune may induce great

er precaution in the prevention of similar scenes, and what is more material, that it may tend to reconcile the natives to such arrangements respecting this extensive bazar as shall the more effectually guard against the recurrence of so dreadful a calamity.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sep. 12.
Flour at Cape Francois, on the 18th ult. was at 40 to 50 dollars per barrel, beans 30 dollars do. and all kinds of vegetables very high. A flag of truce had been sent from Port Republic to Jamaica, and it was expected that place would speedily be surrendered to the British. The Cape was closely blockaded, and no neutral vessels permitted to enter.

A BATTLE.

Arrived at Holm's Hole, Aug. 15. Ichtr Befley, from Cape Francois. In the Gulf Stream, saw a ship under French colors, standing to the southward, and in about an hour saw a ship under English colors, upon whom the Frenchman bore down, when a warm action commenced, which continued half an hour, when the English ship struck, and was taken possession of, and both stood to the SE. The French ship seemed very much shattered, as well as we could observe, the distance being about two leagues.

LONDON, July 21.

The military ardour of this country may well be compared to that of the Lacedaemonians, as described by Homer. Without a word his sword the brave man draws—
And asks no omen but his country's cause.

The price of the Batavian Republic offered to Bonaparte for their neutrality was, if report speaks truth, very liberal, and although the Consul does not accept it, he is no doubt, very glad to hear that upon an emergency, they can raise a little money.

July 26.

In consequence of the refusal of the Court of Vienna, to shut its ports on the Adriatic against the English, the French are said to be very busily employed in the harbours of Ancona and Otranto, in fitting out flotillas, with the hope of expectation of excluding the vessels of this country from the whole of the Adriatic.

By a neutral vessel arrived from Holland, we are informed that a French officer, who is called a commissary, with 25 men, are stationed at all the sea-ports in Holland, to inspect such cargoes as may be imported into that country, and such goods as shall be discovered to be English, are to be confiscated for the use of the republic.

July 27.

It is highly probable that the Cape of Good Hope is now in possession of the French troops, originally destined to occupy Pondicherry. Upon this subject, a private letter from Paris of the 19th says—"A French vessel, now in Spain, on its return from L'île de France, met on the 20th of May, 500 leagues this side of the Cape of Good Hope, the squadron of Admiral Linois, with the troops under General De Caen, destined for the East Indies. The fleet had been overtaken by a cutter from Brest, and the French troops were ordered to be landed at the Cape, and to remain there until the question of peace or of war was decided. This fleet had suffered on the 28th of April, from a severe gale of wind; and a frigate, with a company of the guides on board, had separated from the fleet, and had not been seen since." The force under the command of General De Caen, consisted of twelve hundred infantry, with a strong detachment of engineers and artillery.

TOBACCO WANTED.

LEWIS SANDERS & Co.
WANT to purchase a quantity of INSPECTED TOBACCO,
At any of the ware-houses on the Kentucky river.
They have on hand a very good and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Calculated to suit the country—amongst which are the following Fall or Winter Goods:—Superfine, Common and Coarse Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Fries, Mixed, Blue, Drab and Blue Coatings, Plains, Halfsticks, Velvets, Fancy Cords and Thicksets.

Lexington.

Garrard county ft.

Taken up by Charles Spelman sen. near McCoy's mill, a BAY FILLEY, supposed to be one year old last fall, four feet four inches high, a small star in her forehead, three white feet, neither docked or branded; appraised to twenty dollars.

Wm. M'Quire, j. p.

July 19th, 1803.

THE public are cautioned, that the tract of land offered for sale in the State of Ohio, by John Pollethwait, being the 2d quarter of the 6th township, 18th range, that JOHN STILES has an equitable claim on it, which will be pursued.

Franklin, 20th September, 1803.

WANTS EMPLOY,
A PERSON who wishes to be at such business of writing, as occurs in a Merchant's counting house, or of records. Enquire at this Office.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

THE Representatives of the several Subordinate Lodges, & all the members of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Masons' Hall, in Lexington, on the second Tuesday in October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. being the Grand Annual Communication.

By order of the Grand Master.
THOS. BODLEY G. Sec.
Lexington, Sep. 25.
A. L. 5803, A. D. 1803.

BANK NOTES LOST.

LOST last evening, on the Tate's creek road, between Lexington and the Kentucky river, Two Notes of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, and one of FIFTY, all on the Bank of Baltimore. They were wrapped up in a piece of brown paper. Any person who will deliver the above notes to Mr. John Croft, in Lexington, or to the subscriber, about four miles from Paris, in Bourbon county, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

JOHN SOPER.

September 13, 1803.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.
Ran away from the subscriber, about the 10th of April 1803, a Negro Man, called

RANDAL;

He is about 28 or 30 years of age, he is a small fellow but well set; of a dark mulatto color, pretends to know something of post and railing; he can swim very well at bottom—he plays the fiddle after a negro fashion—he has marks on his back of the switch, and what is remarkable his great toe is much longer than the rest; he can read a little. It is most likely he is lurking about Gen. Levi Todd's where he has a wife. Whoever will secure the above fellow in prison so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.
William Ingram.

August 20, 1803.

RAN AWAY,

On the 12th of this instant, FROM the subscriber, living in Richmond, Madison county, two Negro Men, by the names of

JOE & ROGER.

Joe is about 30 years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, and very strong made to his height; had on when he went away a brown shirt and overalls. Roger is about the same age but a little taller, tolerable stout made to his height; had on when he went away a fine white linen shirt marked R. C. and a pair of pale blue cotton pantaloons, both very much worn.—I expect the frill marks of the whip will appear on their backs, as I whipped them both the evening before they went away. Any person who will secure them so that I get them, or deliver them to me shall be simply rewarded.

Robert Caldwell.

Sep. 14th, 1803.

Warren County ft.

TAKEN up by Randolph Bicks, about one mile from Warren court house, a Bay Horse,
Bey Horse,
fourteen hands high, four years old, four white feet, black face, a scar on both his thighs just below the hamstring, a natural trotter, branded on the near shoulder S; appraised to forty dollars, May 17th 1803.
B. B. tp. G. Gorin, j. p.



LEXINGTON SUBSCRIPTION

RACE S—1803.

WILL commence on the first Thursday in October, and continue three days. First day, the winning horse three mile heats, shall have two thirds of the money subscribed.

Second day, the winning horse two mile heats, shall have the remaining third of the money subscribed.

Third day, the winning horse the mile heats, shall have the entrance money of that and the two preceding days.

Once round the field will be called a mile.

Reference will be had to Maj. Wagon, and Capt. Banks, for the rules of the turf.

WANTED,

A Likely NEGRO GIRL, between the age of 10 and 18, for which Cash will be given.—Apply at Mr. Bodley's Office, Lexington.

tf

Sep. 20, 1803.

TAKEN up by Robert Johnston, living about six miles from Harrodsburgh, one Iron Grey Horse, 14 hands high, three years old, branded on the off shoulder S; appraised to 10l.

Charles Humphreys, j. p.



EPITAPH—On Robert Burns.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

IS there a whim inspired fool,
Owre fast for thought owre hot for
rule,
Owre blate to seek, owre proud to
fnool,

Let him draw near;
And owre this grassy heap fng dool,
And drop a tear.

Is there a bard of rustic song,
Who, noteless steals the croud among,
That weekly this area throng,
O! pass not by!
But with a frater-feeling strong,
Here heave a sigh.

Is there a man whose judgment clear,
Can others teach the course to steer,
Yet runs himself life's mad career,
Wild as the wave;
Here pause! and through the starting
tear,
Survey this grave!

The poor inhabitant below
Was quick to learn and wife to know,
And keenly felt the friendly glow,
And softer flame;
But thoughtless follies laid him low,
And stain'd his name.

Reader, attend! whether thy soul
Soars fancy's flights beyond the pole,
Or darkling grubs this earthly hole,
In low pursuit:
Know prudent, cautious self controul
Is wisdom's root.

DIVERSITY.

A dispute happening between two officers on board a vessel, whose crew was a mixture of English and Irish, the officer who was partial to the latter country, asserted that the lower class of English did not inherit that quickness of intellect which the Irish possessed; and a bet having taken place upon the subject, it was to be decided by the answer which each countryman gave to a question that was proposed. The question was first proposed to the English sailor, which was, "what he would take to go up aloft, blindfold, in a hard gale?" "I would take a month's pay," replied the fellow. And you, Paddy, inquired the other officer, turning to him, what would you take? "Why my dear honey," replied Pat, "I would take a fust bold."

PROPOSALS

By DANIEL BRADFORD,
For printing by Subscription,
POLITICAL COMMERCIAL & MORAL

REFLECTIONS,

On the late session of
LOUISIANA,
TO THE UNITED STATES.

By ALLAN B. MAGRUDER Esq.
Of Lexington Kentucky.

CONDITIONS.

- I. The work will contain about 150 pages octavo.
- II. It will be printed with a neat type, on good Kentucky paper.
- III. The price to subscribers will be 50 cents a copy, one half paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the work.
- IV. It will be put to press as soon as 250 subscribers are obtained, and finished with all possible dispatch.

CASH,

WILL be given for ONE or TWO NEGRO LADS, who can come well recommended.—For further information apply to Jacob Fishback, in Clarke county, or to the Printer hereof.

Sept. 13, 1803.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading with William Sands, for any bond he has on me, as I am determined not to pay it. It is part paid and the balance is not just.

Spencer Gill jun.
Sept. 6th, 1803.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.
I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in Robert McGowan's old log house, next door to J. H. Stewart's printing office, on Main Street, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, try your cuts look.

Lexington and Olympian Spring
STAGE.

J. Kennedy,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced running his Stage Coach, on the line between Lexington and the Olympian Springs, at Mud-Lick, and purposes starting regularly from Lexington, every Thursday morning, at Four o'clock precisely, to arrive at the Springs the same day. Passengers may engage places, with R. Bradley, at the Stage-Office, in Lexington. S. D.
To the Springs, 21
Mount Sterling, 15
Winchester, 9
With Mr. Galloway, Winchester, 15
To the Springs, 15
Mount Sterling, 7 6
Lexington, 9
With Mr. Simpson, Mount Sterling, 9
To the Springs, 9
Winchester, 7 6
Lexington, 15
With Mr. Bott, at the Springs, 9
To Mount Sterling, 15
Winchester, 21
Lexington, 21

Each passenger will be allowed to take baggage, and for all extra baggage from Lexington to the Springs, will be charged three cents per pound.—From Winchester to do. two cents per pound.—And from Mount Sterling to do. one cent per lb.—Or one cent per lb. between any two of the adjoining places.—He will also undertake to convey packets of papers, &c. at a reasonable rate.

He anticipates meeting encouragement: in he undertaking as he has already expended upwards of 2,000 dollars in starting it, and assures the public that he will continue to add every possible convenience which he may hereafter find necessary, for the better accommodation of passengers.

N. B. J. K. purposes running his Stage between Lexington & Frankfort, during the next session, of assembly.

Lexington, 31st July, 1803.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a good, honest, sober, industrious careful driver, who can come well recommended, and who will give security for his good conduct; to whom good wages will be given. J. K.



A GREAT BARGAIN,

MAY be had in that valuable and handsome seat whereon I now live, in the county of Fayette, on Davy's fork of Elkhorn, containing about 450 or 460 acres, well improved, the dwelling house is of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long by 22 wide, finished off in a neat manner, and a very fine GRIST MILL, with two pair of stones, one of which is French Burr; the mills and dam were all built anew last summer, and generally thought to grind as fast as any mills in the state; the dam and all under-works of the mills are locust timbers. There is about 130 acres of open land, meadows and grafs lots included; springs and stock water that was never known to fail. The title is indisputable, and a general warranty deed will be made to the purchaser. The Terms are 15 dollars per acre, (the land being made subject to the payments thereof) one half in hand, the other half at two equal payments of 12 months each, or it may be bought for four pounds per acre, by the cash being paid down. I will sell the whole or divide it to suit the purchasers, it lying well to divide.—For further particulars, by applying to the subscriber living on the premises, any person may be informed and shewn.

Likewise

TWO STILL—FOR SALE.
One holds 127 gallons, a new still, the other holds 60 gallons, I will sell them low for cash.—For sale also, The well known thorough bred horse LAMPLIGHTER.

Which is equal in blood and beauty to any horse in the state, and his colts the same if not superior—the said horse may be bought for 1500 dollars and not less, half in hand, for the other half twelve months credit will be given, or he may be bought for 1200 dollars Cash, and not less; he was seven years old last spring.

JOHN ROGERS.

Sept. 6, 1803.

Blank Deeds,

On Parchment and Paper—for sale at this office.

Alex. Parker & Co.

Have just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment

Rose and Striped Blankets assorted, Twilled, Grey, Blue and Striped Coatings

Superfine Broad Cloths assorted, Second do. do. assorted, Double Milled Drabs assorted, Mixed and Drab Plaines,

Scarlet Cardinals, Blue and Drab Knaps, Flannels and Baizes assorted, Chintzes and Calicoes assorted, Silk Shawls assorted,

4-4 Irish Linnen, Plain & Figured Cambric Mullins, Broad and Narrow Cord Dimities,

Book and Coarse Mullins, Blue and Green Hair Pluh, Kid and Morocco Slippers,

Loaf Sugar and Coffee, London Particular, Madeira and

Teneriffe } Wines, Pepper, Chodolate and Mustard, Indigo, and Spruce,

Ochre and Tanner's Oil, 8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Window Glafs, Queens' Glafs & China Wares,

Knives and Forks assorted, Best Millington Crowley Steel, Copper and Tin,

Mill, Crofs and Whip Saws, 6, 8, 10 & 12 oz. Tacks, 2d. & 3d. Clout Nails,

Tinn and Wheel Wire, &c. &c. Which will make a general assortment for the present and approaching season, and which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH and HEMP.

Lexington, August 30th, 1803.

REMOVAL.

MACCOUN & TILFORD Have removed their

STORE

To the House formerly occupied by Messrs. SAML. and GEO. TROTTER. July 26th, 1803.



CHEAP HATS.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to his Customers for their former patronage; and informs them, that from their encouragement, and the large supply of FURS, he has just received, he is enabled to sell HATS at a more reduced price than any heretofore sold in the state of Kentucky. There will be a general assortment of CASTORS and BEAVERS kept up; together with every other kind of HATS.

JOHN LOWREY,

Main Cross Street, Lexington.

N. B. A Quantity of BEAVER FUR For Sale.

July 11, 1803.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscribers, living in Garrard county, one mile from the Burnt Tavern, on the road leading from the Mouth of Hickman to Danville, on the 17th of August, A GREY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, nine years old, branded on the right side under the mane with an S. his back has been hurt on both sides by the saddle, marks of a chair harness on his shoulders, roman nose, fresh shod, dark mane and tail, paces and trots. The above reward will be given for the thief and horse, or fifteen dollars for the horse only, or giving information where he can be got, by

James Scott, or William Young. August 25, 1803.

Fayette County, to wit DAVID LOGAN, one of the commonwealth's justices of the peace for said county, to all Sheriffs and Constables within the commonwealth of Kentucky.

WHEREAS complaint is made to me this day upon the oath of John Brown, Constable, that JOHN COLLINS, who was lately committed to the jail of the said county, on a warrant from James Wood, a justice of the peace, for the said county, on suspicion of felony, did on the evening of the fifth instant, forcibly escape from him, and is now going at large: There are, therefore, in the name of the commonwealth, to require you and every of you, in your respective counties, towns and precincts, to make diligent search, by way of hue and cry, for the said John Collins, and him having found, to seize and retake & safely convey, or cause him to be safely conveyed to the jail of the said county of Fayette, there to be kept until he shall be there discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal this seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and three.

DAVID LOGAN, [Seal.]

The Matchless History of JOSEPH & HIS BRETHREN, for sale at this office.

Price 9d.

BLANK BILLS OF LADING, AND MANIFESTS, For sale at this Office.

WILLIAM WEST,

Has received, and is now opening for sale, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Robt. Barr, a well chosen assortment of Dry Goods and Stationary, Glafs and Queen's ware, Iron Mongery and Hard Ware. A handsome assortment of Saddlery. In his assortment of Merchandize, are the following articles, viz.

Imperial, Young Hylson, Hylson, Hylson Skin and Bobea } TEAS, FRESH.

French Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirits & Acid, Madeira, Sherry, and Old Teneriffe } WINES.

Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Chocolate, Raisins, Almonds, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Mustard, Mace and Cloves, Brimstone, Copperas, Allum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

FISH,

Salmon, Shad, and Herrings. Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-mettle Skillers, Spades and Shovels,

Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards Gun Locks and Cutting Knives, English and Dutch Scythes, Brushes of various kinds, Nankens,

Men's Black and White Silk Stockings, Women's Silk do. Large and Elegant White Cotton Counterpanes,

With many articles not here enumerated. They have been selected with care, and will be sold on as low terms as any in this town, for Cash, Whiskey, Hemp, Country made Linnen, or such articles of Produce as may suit him.

The subscriber to enable him to sell cheap, has determined not to give credit on any terms.

P. S. A few pieces of the best London Superfine Cloths. Also For Sale for Cash or Barter, (By Wholesale.)

A quantity of MERCHANDIZE, consisting chiefly of the following articles: Fine, Tamboured, Figured & Book Mullins, Ginghams, an elegant assortment of Buttons, Muslin, Furr Trimmings, a few pieces Fine Cloth, Casimeres & Swansdown—Merrills Jacketing, Womens' and Childrens' Hats, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WEST.

FOR SALE,

And possession given immediately, A VALUABLE FARM,

Adjoining the town of Lexington; containing about 108 acres, about 35 of which are cleared—a good framed dwelling house and kitchen—good water—a large young peach orchard, of excellent fruit—a few apple and cherry trees—about 12 acres of meadow, and about 20 acres of woodland enclosed, the underwood cut out, and well set with blue grafs. A general warranty deed will be made to the purchaser.—The terms are Twenty-Five Dollars per acre, in Cash or Shares in the Kentucky Insurance Company. Twenty or thirty head of Cattle, several Mares and Young Horses; together with the Farming utensils, may be had with the farm; as also the present crop.

JOHN BRADFORD.

Lexington, July 18, 1803.

THE HICKMAN MILLS,

Now in the most complete order, and is offered for RENT. This mill is eleven miles from Lexington, in an excellent neighborhood for wheat, has one pair of five feet burrs, and one pair of Red river stones, a rolling screen and fan—wheat elevators, hopper boy, and in fact all the patent machinery fixed in the most elegant manner. To those advantages is united that of a stream that affords water sufficient for the mill the whole year. I will rent the above mill for four years.

D. M'VICAR.

Sept. 1, 1803. I will employ two good COOPERS.

THE KENTUCKY MISCELLANY, By Thomas Johnson Jun. may be had at this office.

FAMILY BIBLE.

Subscriptions will be received at this office for Carey's Family Bible. Price, either Five, Six, Seven or Eight Dollars, according to the manner in which it is executed.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Macon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Macon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town. Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of the subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Kentucky, } January 14th, 1803. }

NOTICE.

THE Third Instalment of Twenty Dollars, on each Share in the Kentucky Insurance Company, becomes due on the first day of October next.

The Share-holders are required to make payment on or before that day, at the Insurance Office, in Lexington, during the office hours—viz. from 10 till 2 o'clock.

By order of the President and Directors. W. MACBEAN, Clk. 7th Sept. 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED, By JAMES M. BRADFORD, And for sale at this Office.

Price—50 cents.

A REPORT OF THE CASE, NICHOLS, &c. against WELLS, Being the case of the County Court Pre-employment.

Fayette County, Kentucky, At a meeting of the board of Commissioners appointed to perpetuate testimony, on the 29th day of March 1803,

RESOLVED, That the stated meetings of this board shall be on the first Monday in every month, commencing on the first Monday in May, and ending in October; and that they will adjourn from day to day at each meeting, until the business before them is finished—and that notice thereof be given in the public News-Paper.

Teste LEVI TODD, C.B.C. STATE OF KENTUCKY to wit: Clarke Circuit, July Term, 1803.

James Turley, Complainant, Against Thomas Story, John Story, and Jacob Myers, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THE defendant Thomas Story not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next October term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Gazettes of this state for two months successively, and another posted at the front door of the court house in Winchester, and at the door of the Baptist meeting house on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy Attest Saml. M. Taylor, c. c. c. c.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEGS leave to inform his old friends, and travellers generally, that he has removed to the large brick building, lately occupied by Mr. James Denny, at the

Sign of the Seventeen Stars, In Chillicothe, where he has opened A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, For the accommodation of travellers and others, whose business may lead them to this place. He will only observe, that he will be careful to be constantly supplied with every thing this country will afford for the comfort and convenience of such as may please to call upon him, free from the noise and bustle attendant upon public taverns. Good table and other necessary attendants thereto, will always be provided.

JOSEPH TIFFIN. Chillicothe, Sept. 14, 1803.